

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 17, 1865

A Victorious Mantle Republic.

The Republic of San Domingo, which occupies the part of the island of the same name formerly held by Spain, is inhabited by a mixed race. If there are not so many pure blacks in the Dominican as in the Haytian territory, there are no more whites, mulattoes being in a decided preponderance.

The Dominicans had enjoyed independence for many years, and were managing their own affairs tolerably well, until about the outbreak of our rebellion, their President, Santos, transferred the Republic to Spain. That power, impudently assuming that Santos represented the wishes of the entire population, claimed that her former subjects were desirous of once more reposing under her benign protection, and sent a body of soldiers to teach the Dominicans the duties of colonists. The latter did receive their military instructors very graciously. In fact, they offered an immediate and obstinate resistance, which they have kept up with great spirit until now.

Spain has discovered that she has undertaken more than she can perform, and the ministry have introduced a bill into the Cortes, or Parliament, proposing to give up the scheme of conquest as a bad job, and let the Dominicans manage their own affairs. Of course, the bill does not say this in as many words. European cabinets are not as ready to confess themselves rascals in words as in deeds.

The document starts out with affirming that Spain began the work of annexation with the supposed unanimous will of the Dominicans, and in conformity with the duty of humanity to an unfortunate people, "overwhelmed by a sea of disaster and misfortune." Such flattering hopes, it admits, soon disappeared, and "at this day the Spanish portion of the island of Santo Domingo presents to the civilized world the spectacle of an entire people in arms, ungratefully resisting as tyrants those whom they call in as preservers."

Such untoward results have led the ministry to examine the subject more thoroughly, and they conclude—to quote once more the words of the bill—

"That it was a delusion to believe that the Dominican people, as a whole, or in the great majority, desired, and above all, demanded their annexation to Spain. That the struggle having become general, it does not now bear the character of a measure taken to subject a few discontented rebels, but of a war of conquest completely foreign to the spirit of Spanish policy. That even by concentrating our efforts and sacrifices in order to obtain a triumph, we should place ourselves in the sad position of holding the island entirely by a military occupation full of difficulties, and not exempt from dangerous complications. That even under the most favorable hypothesis, a portion of the population may show themselves devoted to us after victory, the governmental system that would have to be established in those dominions must either be little suitable to the usages and customs of the inhabitants, or very dissimilar to that of the other colonial provinces."

The Spaniards are a proud race; hence we are not surprised to find that the above-quoted confessions and the recommendation with which the bill closes, that the royal decree of May 19, 1861, declaring the territory of the Dominican Republic re-incorporated with the Monarchy, is repealed, have awakened a spirit of opposition to the Ministry. This opposition may delay matters a little, but the eventual success of the Dominicans is sure, for Spain has already been forced to place a new loan on the London market, and Spanish loans, as our readers know, are not favorite investments. The haughty Castilians must sooner or later confess that their power and majesty are insufficient to subdue a commonwealth of mulattoes.—*Cin. Gazette*

Gen. Grant on the Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Gen. Grant was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War this morning. The following question was asked him:

Ques.—It is stated, on what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners?

Ans.—That is correct, and what is more, I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent according to the old cartel, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold. I get a great many letters daily from the friends of prisoners in the South, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this agreement has been made, and that I suppose the exchange will be made at the rate of three thousand per week; and just as fast as they can deliver the prisoners to us I will receive them and deliver the prisoners to them. The Salisbury prisoners will be coming right on. I myself saw Col. Hatcher, assistant commissioner of exchange on the part of the South, and he told me that the Salisbury and Danville prisoners would be coming on at once. He said he could bring them at the rate of five or six thousand per week.

Ques.—There is no impediment in the way?

Ans.—There is none on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them in a very short time, if they will deliver those they hold. We have lost two weeks lately on account of ice in the river.

Soon after the reading of this part of the testimony before the committee on the Conduct of the War, Lt. Gen. Grant came into the hall accompanied by several friends. As soon as he was noticed crowds gathered around him to such an extent as to interfere with the order of business.

Mr. Mallory moved the House to take a recess for five minutes to pay respect to Gen. Grant. This was announced, and the members generally then thronged around him, and he then came to the area in front of the clerk's desk, escorted by Representative Odell. The members were formally introduced to him by the Speaker of the House. There were frequent outbursts of applause from the floor and galleries.

Representative Schenck, in order that Lt. General Grant might be introduced to the Representatives of the people, moved that he be invited and escorted to the Speaker's stand.

This was unanimously acquiesced in, and Gen. Grant was escorted by the Speaker to the stand, where the latter said:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to introduce to you our heroic defender in the field, the Lieutenant General of the Armies of the United States, U. S. Grant.

The introduction was succeeded by another outburst of applause from floor to galleries.

Gen. Grant bowed in acknowledgement of the compliment, and after a slight pause retired from the stand.

The audience again applauded as he withdrew.

No Peace Yet.

The Rebels cannot complain of a want of concession on the part of the President of the United States. They cannot allege unwillingness to meet their representatives informally and listen to their propositions. They have witnessed a degree of concession which they will find it difficult to parallel. They can bear testimony to an amount of forbearance and indulgence which they, at least, have failed to exercise. Whatever may be said of the reasons which actuated Mr. Lincoln in taking this extraordinary step, either so far as they are conjectural, or as far as they are known, it cannot be said, as was once alleged, that he barred the door in Mr. Stephens' face. But while he thus manifested so earnest an anxiety to affect an honorable peace at the earliest practicable moment, he could accept no terms upon any other basis than that which had been rigidly prescribed. Those terms were as well understood by the unofficial legation from Richmond as by himself, and it was fairly presumable that they would not cross the military line of demarcation unless they had been prepared to accede to them. The President had no right to hearken to any other propositions, or take into consideration any other offers, and the slightest deviation from the strict line of his duty would have involved betrayal of his country, infidelity to its highest interests, apostasy to the Union party, treachery to the army and disregard of his oath of office. His self-imposed mission meant peace if the conditions were accepted, but a two-edged sword if they were despised and rejected.

The conference ended as it was generally supposed it would end. While Commissioners from Richmond came to talk peace, the newspapers of Richmond breathed out threatenings and slaughter. These mouthpieces of Rebellion had no utterances but those of bravado and bluster, and contempt and defiance of Yaakees. It seems that though their pride has been touched, they have not been humbled. Their haughty spirit requires further subduing. They need more lessons in the uses of adversity, to be more severely rebuked, to be tempered by additional affliction, to quaff the cup of bitterness until they reach the dregs. They are willingly courting destruction; they are plunging with eyes wide open into the gulfs of ruin. If they prefer traitors graves to submission to rightful authority, they are welcome to them; if they prefer utter uprooting and extermination, let it come. The sooner it comes, the sooner will we have peace. The sooner they are destroyed, the sooner will loyal men occupy and adorn the places they have disgraced. They are acting the part of suicides. They are heaping up the wrath and concentrating the "stored vengeance" that will crush them. They are opening their bosoms and calling upon the lightning to strike them. They are sowing the wind that they may reap the whirlwind. They are affording one more illustration of the ancient saying, *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*. This madness has already lost them their peculiar institution; if persisted in, it will result in the loss of all that remains. The longer they struggle against the strength of the North, the greater will be their desolation and the deeper their humiliation. Charleston and Wilmington will soon be in our possession. The anaconda coil of the Union army has been contracting and tightening around the bony framework of the monster of rebellion until its creaking and crepitating have aroused all our sympathies. But this sympathy is treated with contempt. Peace is sneered at unless upon the basis of "separation and independence."

What we call submission to the laws of a free, generous, popular government is by them derided as "subjugation." Judas represented, and bequeathed us the hope that his imitators in one respect might be imitators in another. The Prodigal Son was humbled and sorrowful, but we see no signs of contrition in those who prefer the husks to the golden corn. So long, therefore, as they are hardened in heart they must suffer the consequences of their obstinacy folly. The sun of constitutional liberty instead of being dimmed by these puerile efforts to eclipse its light still shines brightly in the firmament, and when the army of Lee is crushed forever its refulgent beams will gladden a restored and reunited country.—*Baltimore American*.

DIPLOMA.—The honorable Grantley Berkeley, who several years ago visited our western territories, for the purpose of Buffalo hunting, has just published in England two volumes of his "Life and Recollections," in which he gives a picture of the very peculiar times in which the author was born and flourished. Among his sketches of royal life is a story of Lady Haggerstone's scheme to charm the Regent.

"Her Ladyship had at her residence a miniature farm yard and three pretty little Alderney cattle. When the Prince and her friends had arrived she came forward from a side wicket, as a milkmaid, for the purpose of making a syllabub for the Prince. She had a silver pail in one hand and an ornamental stool in the other. Lady Haggerstone tripped along, with ribbons flying from her dainty little milking hat that hung on one side of her graceful head, and the smallest little apron tied below her laced stomacher, till she came opposite his Royal Highness, to whom she dropped a really graceful courtesy.

Then passing lightly over the plaited straw, her tucked up gown showing her neat ankle as well as her colored stockings, she placed her pail and stool conveniently for use. Bearing against the flank of one of the crossbred looking of the Alderneys, she was attempting to commence her rustic labors, but not having selected the right sex, the offended animal did not seem to fancy the performance, for he first kicked out and then trotted away, nearly upsetting stool, pail and Lady Haggerstone, who, covered with confusion, made a hasty retreat back to her little dairy, whence she did not appear again.

Correspondence of the Mobile News. Running Off Rebel Boys to Mexico to Escape the Conscription.

Cases have occurred and are constantly occurring, in which parents or guardians, to screen their sons, soon to enter their seventeenth year, send them to Mexico and thence to Europe, to remain at school or in business till the close of the war. Ought such citizens to be tolerated in pursuing such a course, while they live here and pursue their vocations, protected by the armies composed of their neighbors and their neighbors' sons? If it be not treason to the constitution, is it not treason to patriotism? Is it not selfishness of the deepest dye? And should such fathers, thus sent abroad to escape the dangers and trials incident to a state of war, be allowed to return to our soil to live on equal footing with those noble young men who have bared their bosoms to the storm of war and have made untold sacrifices for their country's freedom?

Those who left the old thirteen colonies, during the Revolutionary war, to avoid the responsibilities incident to the times which "cried men's souls" were branded justly as traitors, nor were they allowed to return to the country which they had deserted. If he who deserts his regiment, after he has enlisted, be justly branded with infamy and punished ignominiously, then he who deserts his country, in advance of his enlistment, because his country requires and commands his services, is much more a coward, and deserves the scorn of all parties.

To this the News adds:—

We agree with our correspondent that when boys are sent abroad for the purpose of keeping them out of the army when they become of military age, then their parents deserve the censure bestowed upon them. But we happen to know some who were thus sent to school when too young for military service, who have since returned home of their own accord and entered the army. All such deserve the highest commendation for their patriotism.

We hear of some loyal men in this State who say they cannot vote for the ratification of the amendments to the State Constitution, proposed by the recent State Convention, on the ground of irregularity. They weep and wail and groan as if some terrible catastrophe was impending. About as sensible are the Arkansas young men whom Childress attempted to console. Seated upon the fence by the road side, the young man was boisterous in his lamentations. Childress rode up, attracted by the voice of woe, and asked him what was the matter. "Ah, stranger, I'm a ruined man. I shall never more see any happiness in this world," he replied, giving vent to a fresh flood of tears. "Why, my dear sir, what has happened to you?" "Sallie, my wife has had a baby?" "There's nothing in that to cry about.—Didn't you, when you married, expect such an increase of responsibilities?" "I did, stranger, but I shall always be miserable. Oh, I wish I was dead!" (Another flood of tears.) "My good friend, how long have you been married?" "About a year." "Well, I don't see what you have to distress yourself about. You expected a baby, and you have it. Probably you think it isn't yours?" "Oh no, its mine; but it came irregularly; it was born in the day time and I never heard of such a thing before!" Childress rode on, satisfied that it was useless to reason with, or try to comfort such a fellow.

Our loyal objectors will find out one of these days that all is not irregular that may seem so to them.—*Nashville Union*.

General Officers.

More than once we have been asked whether the number of General Officers in our army is proportionably greater or less than that in the military forces of England. We reply that our want of general officers is about equivalent to the superabundance of them in England. The statistics of our own force are to be found in the army list, and need not be crowded in here. The British statistics on the particular point in question, may be of interest, and we, therefore, subjoin them.

The entire British army, employed at home and in the Colonies, (which now include the East Indies) amounts to 220,915 men—artillery, cavalry and infantry—maintained in "these piping times of peace" at a yearly cost of \$74,000,000.

Of these about one-fourth, or from forty-three to fifty thousand, are quartered in Great Britain and Ireland. Let us see how this force, actually less than Pennsylvania could readily raise on an emergency, is officered: In October, 1862, the date of the latest British Army List in our possession, there were 3 Field Marshals, 66 full Generals, 106 Lieutenant Generals, and 30 Major Generals on half pay; 10 Generals and 133 Major Generals on unattached pay of 23 shillings sterling per day; 7 full Generals, 28 Lieutenant Generals, 34 Major Generals, and 10 Brigadier Generals having local, temporary and honorary rank—making a total of 606 Generals in the British army of 220,915 of all arms, or one General to every 375 men, officers included.

Contrast this with the positive want of Generals in our army, where, in many instances, Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels have to command Divisions in the field, and the difference will be surprising. If it be asked why has England so many of those officers of high rank—there also being 506 full Colonels, each of whom may hope to become a General, if he survive long enough—the ready reply is that the army and navy are held there as establishments, out of which the sons of the aristocracy, the governing class, cannot be maintained, from the moment they leave school, out of money annually raised by heavy taxation from the industrial classes, who constantly toil, and are barely able to keep the wolf from their own door. Any one can see at a glance how different the British system is from ours, and we shall not insult their common sense by suggesting which is best.—*Phil. Press*.

British Opinion of Lincoln.

The London Evening Star, commenting upon the course pursued by President Lincoln in the Florida case, employs the following just remarks:

The Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln have done in the case of the Florida an act of justice which is worth many victories. In reply to the demand of the Brazilian Minister, they have disavowed and expressed regret at the invasion of Brazilian neutrality; they have suspended Captain Collins and sent him to be tried by court-martial, and have recalled the Consul.

Mr. Lincoln has always shown himself to be actuated by the principles of international law. He had the moral courage to risk the disapprobation of his countrymen at the very outset of his career in the affair of the Trent; he abstained, even when urged to do so by the House of Representatives, from adopting an irritating policy towards France in connection with her Mexican policy; and now, when so strong a nation is involved, one whose hostility the United States need not fear, the President is ready to give every satisfaction for the unauthorized act of his officer. Of course those of our contemporaries who think it requisite to depict Mr. Lincoln as a grim-visaged tyrant, chuckling with delight over bloodshed, will put the most unfavorable construction upon the decision of the President and his counselors. In all probability they will even represent it to be a concession to fears of Brazilian powers; but the people of England generally will cordially approve of that act of submission by a great power to the supremacy of international law.

We are satisfied that the interests of peace are safe in the hands of Mr. Lincoln. Had he been less calm and wise the United States and England might at this moment have been in the midst of a frightful war, with commerce ruined and both people impoverished. Our confidence is increased

when we see him as anxious to deal justly with a nation without great fleets or armies as with those empires which are strong enough to command respect. When we find Jefferson Davis openly proclaiming that one of the Canadian raiders is a Confederate officer sent by him to make use of our territory for warlike purposes, it is evident that his appreciation of international law is exceedingly defective, and far below the standard which President Lincoln desires to reach.

The Perils and Glories of Democracy—Our Brazilian Relations.

There is as great disappointment in London among the Tory writers at the settlement of the difficulties with Brazil as there would be among a herd of Mackerelville rowdies at the breaking up of a prize fight. Mr. Seward's apology is evidently a bitter pill for them to swallow. What they desired, and what the enemies of the United States all over the world desired, was that we should have approved of Capt. Collins' act, and have sent Brazil at defiance, or that we should have disapproved of the act, but have refused to make any atonement. The sinking of the Florida, too, was hailed with delight, as there was little difficulty in making it appear that it was caused designedly, and was thus a fitting termination to the outrage which was begun in the harbor of Bahia.

We sincerely trust this lesson and others like it will not be lost on the public at home. The theory which the enemies of the United States have been industriously spreading in Europe for years has been, that our growth threatens the world with the appearance in the family of nations of a giant, entirely devoid of conscience; that we are acquiring immense strength, but are, in the process, losing all moral sense, and that our success will, therefore, be a serious bar to rational progress; and they argue from this that democracy is likely to prove as destructive to modern civilization as the irruption of the barbarians to that of the Roman Empire.

Consequently, every act or word of our Government, our press, or our public men, which proves that the great laws of morality still exercise their legitimate influence on the conduct of our affairs, is the very gall of bitterness to all those who are endeavoring to uphold the old order of things, by blackening our character. It ought, therefore, to be the constant endeavor of all those amongst us, who believe in democracy, who desire its spread, and who are satisfied that the best hopes of mankind are centered in its success, to see that our policy at home and abroad is characterized in the greatest as well as the smallest things by strict regard for justice and fair dealing, and by a rigid respect for law and morality. We have got far past the stage in which it was necessary to prove our strength. The world knows it. What we have now to prove is that we can use this strength with as scrupulous a regard for the rights of weakness as if we ourselves were amongst the weakest of the weak.—*N. Y. Times*.

An Eloquent Message.

Governor Cannon, of Delaware, has transmitted to the Legislature of that State the following brief but highly patriotic and eloquent message. Of course it was like casting pearls before swine, as the Copperhead majority in both houses at once passed upon and defeated this amendment:

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, DOVER, February 7, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met:

The Congress of the United States, by the requisite majority of both houses, has submitted the following constitutional amendment to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification:

Having received official information of the vote cast in Congress, I take the earliest opportunity to lay the amendment before the General Assembly. In doing so, I must express my hearty concurrence in its objects, and recommend most earnestly its immediate ratification.

A due regard to the claims of impartial justice; to the unity, welfare and purity of our government; to the necessity of removing the cause of our present unhappy civil strife; to a speedy return of permanent and honorable peace, and to the cause of enlightened progress, commends this step to our warmest sympathies. An opportunity is offered to men of all parties to unite, with devoted loyalty, upon measures that promise the most salutary results; and each one can now share in the honor of declaring that henceforth and forever the republic shall be free.

Let us start upon a new career of liberty, happiness and prosperity; let us build up for posterity a pure and free government; let us dignify the labor to which, in the providence of God, each one of us is called; let us make the immortal Declaration a glorious and beneficent fact; let us render thanks and praises to God, whose service is perfect freedom, for the progress that we are making under his guidance and in obedience to his will, in consummating the highest and noblest purpose of human government—universal religious, civil and personal liberty.

WILLIAM CANNON.

What has been Gained at Hatcher's Run.

The Tribune's Army of the Potomac special of the 10th and 11th says: Since the attack on the 5th and 6th by our left, all has been quiet along the line. The left of the line we now hold. The ground gained rests on Hatcher's Run, which is a mere thread-like creek, running through strips of swamp. The 5th Corps, which, up to the time of attack, lay in the rear of the 6th, and of center of the line, now forms the left, with the 2d on its right. The 2d Corps only was engaged on the 5th and 6th, though the 6th Corps was under orders to move at the same time and support the attack. The 2d Division of the 2d Corps of the rebel army, with one Division of the 3d Corps, met the attack, and for a time sharply resisted our advance about Delay's Mills. By this success we have gained about three miles of ground, our line was stretching from James River, on the right, to Hatcher Run, on the left. It is formed of four corps, in this order: On the right, the 9th; then the 6th, next the 2d, and lastly the 5th; extent of position, about twenty-three miles, as well as can be ascertained. The rebel line is disposed in this way: On the right, in front of the 5th Corps is the 2d, under Gen. Gordon, consisting of two divisions; then comes the 3d Corps, under General Hill, consisting of three divisions; next the 4th Corps, under General Anderson, and lastly the 1st Corps, on their left, consisting of three divisions, and under the command of General Longstreet.

By this it will be seen their line is formed of four corps as is ours, but they are weak

The 1st is the strongest, and does not muster 15,000 men. The South Side Railroad, which is our left, is gradually closing, and is about six miles from our picket-line. The rebels see with alarm our approach toward the road, and fight as hard as their weak line will allow, to check our advance, but in spite of all they can do, the road will be ours in course of time. It is only 20,000 to 25,000 men who could save the road for them, and those they have not.

The enemy show no disposition to try to regain the lost ground, and will likely continue their efforts to holding their rear line of works, which are very strong. It is the object of Gen. Grant to feel their lines continually and see that they do not detach any force to South Carolina.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the above loan in our paper of to day. The Secretary of the Treasury has done well in his selection of Mr. Cooke as General Subscription Agent, he could not have entrusted the business to more capable or energetic hands. Jay Cooke originated the idea of placing the government loans before the people by popular subscription. He used every effort to interest the people in these loans and with eminent success—the great success of the 5-20s, taken as they were by the people through all the loyal States, is well known. The Secretary of the Treasury has been induced to make this loan from a desire of keeping the issue of gold-bearing bonds within the present limits for not less than three years, when the 7-30s will be convertible. He does not—and the people do not desire that the Treasury should be liable for more gold interest than the customs revenue will provide for and leave a satisfactory margin for contingencies. The Secretary is anxious, too, to avoid any increase of currency, and so relies upon the receipts from internal revenue and the 7-30 loan, for money to pay the Union armies and other expenses of the Government.

The people should aid the Administration in this desire. The war must be carried on, if the country would be saved, and while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet the cost. Patriotism should induce the people to come to the help of the Government with their means, and enable them to prosecute the war with energy, while at the same time they maintain the credit of the nation at home and abroad. This is a profitable investment also, and so appeals to the interest of the people. While in most Savings Banks the interest is but 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500, in this National Savings Bank the investment will bear an interest of 2.3-10 per cent, or nearly 50 per cent. more. That the advantage of this investment is being appreciated, we learn from a despatch from Philadelphia of the 15th inst. On that day the sales of the 7-20 loan by Jay Cooke amounted to \$8,874,450. We hope that our readers will see the importance and the advantage of this loan. An investment in it will certainly be a profitable one. Read the advertisement.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday Mr. Kinney offered the following joint resolutions which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Prall offered similar resolutions in the Senate.

Whereas, Congress has by the requisite vote of two-thirds of each House submitted to the States for their ratification the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to-wit:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States above recited be and it is hereby ratified by this Legislature.

2. Resolved, That, recognizing the fact that the rebellion and the measures of the Government necessary for its suppression have practically destroyed property in slaves, we deem it proper that loyal men, who have not participated in that rebellion, nor given it aid or comfort, should be compensated for their losses thus sustained, and we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge that such compensation be made; but, relying with full confidence upon the justice of our Government, and making no reservations in the performance of what we believe the true interest and safety of our country demand at our hands, we declare this, our solemn act of ratification, to be absolute, and without conditions.

Feb. 13.—Senate—A resolution was taken up, that when the two houses adjourn on Monday, 20th inst., they adjourn sine die; carried—yeas, 22; nays 9. An act to amend various acts of incorporation passed at the present session of the General Assembly, was taken up, to which amendments were proposed by Messrs. Botts and Landrum. The first amendment was adopted and the second rejected. The power reserved to the Legislature by the general law to amend, alter, and repeal, is retained, and all banking privileges are repealed by this act. The substitute as amended was then adopted.

House—Mr. R. J. Browne, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act to amend an act authorizing the formation of corporations, &c., passed. Mr. Hanson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act to amend article 5, of the Revised Statutes. Mr. Varmon, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an act amending the revenue laws: passed. Same, an act for the benefit of sick, wounded and disabled soldiers: passed—yeas, 71; nays, 0.

Feb. 14.—Senate—Mr. McHenry, from the committee on Circuit Courts, reported a bill for the benefit of the Commonwealth's At torney in the 7th Judicial District: passed. The bill increases the fees of the office 10 per cent. Special order: An act appropriating money to the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums. A House Resolution requesting the President to postpone the draft in Kentucky thirty days was adopted.

House—Mr. Ray reported an act for the benefit of the sheriff of Fulton county: t

be acted on to-morrow. This act relieves him from liability for a portion of the State revenue, taken from him by rebel forces. Special order. An act for the benefit of incorporated banks, of issue in the State: passed. An act to enable counties to encourage recruiting in the armies of the United States by giving bounties. The bill after being amended was passed. It allows Justices to levy a tax of 25 cents on the \$100 worth of taxable property.

Mr. Alf. Allen offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The quota of Kentucky under the forth-coming draft was not published until the 3d of February; and, whereas, in the present distracted condition of the Commonwealth, it would be unwise to withdraw men from their homes and the defence of the same, wherefore,

It is resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the President of the United States be respectfully and earnestly requested to postpone the draft for as long a time as is consistent with the public interest and safety even though it should not be for more than thirty days.

Feb. 15.—Senate—Special order: a Senate bill to establish an Agricultural College in Kentucky, amended in the House, and the Judiciary Committee recommended that the Senate do not concur with the House. Made the special order for to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock. Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, made a report in obedience to a Senate resolution, relative to the salaries of State officers.

House—Orders of the day: Resolution in relation to arrests by military authorities in Kentucky: postponed. Mr. Alf. Allen moved that the Governor be requested to have the resolution in relation to the postponement of the draft, telegraphed to the President as soon as signed: adopted. Mr. Ward offered a resolution, confining speeches to thirty minutes, except on the Constitutional Amendment: adopted.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864-336-tw&wlv.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM CONTINUES to manufacture HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

Also keeps PERFUMERY

of all kinds: Soaps, Ivory and Shell Toilets, Combs, Madam Dancrest's Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Dec. 2, 1864-sw4m.

Western Presbyterian,

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. Edward P. Huxsberry and the Rev. Stephen Yeakles. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.

The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation, without which through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Constitutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.

It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object, to give a wide circulation to the paper.

Terms—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

Address, WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN, Danville, Kentucky.

PILES!

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865

SENATOR PRALL'S SPEECH.—We have published a large edition of this important document, and are ready to furnish any who may desire it with copies of the same, at a low price. Apply at the Commonwealth Office.

We published an extra number of copies of the last edition of the Commonwealth containing the act increasing the fees of Chancery, Circuit and County Court Clerks. The act can be had, ready for mailing, at 5 cents a copy.

We have been requested to announce C. D. Brndley Esq., as a candidate for Representative in the United States Congress from the first Congressional District of Kentucky. He pledges himself to abide unconditionally by the action of a convention of the Union party, should such Convention be held.

Review of News.

The news from Gen. Sherman is highly encouraging. Richmond papers concede that he has flanked Branchville, both above and below, and so necessitated the evacuation of that place by Hardee's forces. They also state that a Union column has reached Brangenburg, on the Columbia road, and all railroad communication with Charleston is cut off except by way of Wilmington, and the closing of that is threatened. The railroad communications between Virginia and the South are thus entirely cut off. It is believed that Charleston is evacuated. The Richmond Whig has a despatch from Charleston to the effect that their pickets have been driven in 2 miles from the city. Wheeler's cavalry appears to be the only force opposed to Sherman, so that his march meets with but little obstruction.

The news of the capture of Fort Fisher has reached Europe. Liverpool advises that it has added materially to the prevalent depression among the southern sympathisers, while the friends of the Union were greatly elated. Federal securities improved 1 1/2 to 12 per cent, while the Confederate loan declined.

Gov. Magrath has issued an address to the people of South Carolina calling the entire population to arms to resist the advance of Sherman. All who resist the call must leave the State including all unnaturalized foreigners who claim exemption on the ground of alienage. The exodus will doubtless be very great, that is if any can get out. The appeal will probably meet with the same response with which the one to the people of Georgia was met.

The Raleigh Progress is anxious for a convention on the subject of peace. It says: Stack arms, sheathe the sword, use no word toward detailed men, keep the military from interfering, and above all use honest white tickets, and the result for this Convention will be three to one. It also threatens the Legislators if they shall refuse to call a Convention, that few of them will ever take their seats again. All the soldiers, the Progress says, are for peace. The conference has not had the effect of uniting the Southern people in their opposition to the Union.

Hog Winder, Major-General Commissary of Southern prisons, is dead. Death came to the relief of our prisoners, at Florence, S. C., and took off this fiend incarnate. About the same time Bob Fox, the Knoxville Jailor and Marshal, a disciple in cruelty and wickedness of Winder, also died. One of the keepers of the Andersonville prison has been condemned to death as a spy by court martial at Cincinnati, and will be shortly hung. So go these miscreants to their own home.

On the night of Feb. 13th, the joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment passed the lower House of the Indiana Legislature by a vote of ayes, 50; nays, 29. The Senate had already passed the resolution. Every effort was made to defeat it in the House, the Democratic members even bolting, but it was of no avail. A salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of the indorsement.

Ex-Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, United States Senator, died in Washington on Monday morning last. A just tribute to his patriotism was paid in the House by Mr. Webster, of Maryland. He was buried from the Senate Chamber with the solemn and impressive ceremonies of Masonry.

The Constitutional Amendment has now been ratified by twelve Legislatures. Delaware has rejected it. What Kentucky and New Jersey will do has not yet been developed. Probably they will follow the lead of little Delaware with her half-full of slaves. But as she has not followed the expressed desire of her people in the matter, the next Legislature will undo the present work.

All Acting Assistant Provost Marshal Generals, with the exception of Connecticut, Iowa, California and Oregon, have been notified to prepare at once for drafting in all districts which are not busily employed in enlisting and mustering recruits. The order for the draft will be issued as soon as the requisite preparations have been made.

All our prisoners a large proportion of rebel prisoners are found to be unwilling to be exchanged. Out of 1,900 prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, about three-fourths desire to remain at this North and take the oath of allegiance. At Camp Chase the proportion is even greater.

The cotton from Savannah is reaching New York. Twenty-one vessels laden with this staple have already arrived there.

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extra tooth? One is too thin, the other tooth out.

The late Peace Conference is already having a 'good effect upon the country at large. We have had authoritative information of what the leaders of the rebellion require in order that the war may cease—they have been told by the President himself what are the only terms of peace on the part of the Union. There was no necessity for the Conference. Jefferson Davis had again and again declared that he was fighting only for independence, and that independence must be assured the South before they would give up the struggle, while Mr. Lincoln has, from his inaugural speech down to his last message, offered the rebels peace and a restoration to all their rights in the Union, on the simple condition of laying down their arms. Still the very fact of Davis proposing to send Commissioners to treat for peace, would seem to indicate a willingness on his part to recede from his high pretensions and demands, and Mr. Lincoln, having been severely blamed for not receiving Mr. Stephens on a former mission, could not but take every step, consistent with dignity and honor, to receive these Commissioners and learn from them what the South required as a condition of peace. Perhaps that condition—the ultimatum—was not laid down, but an armistice or truce with that result in view, was asked, a requirement to which they knew our Government could not conform. The President told them that our people "would agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces, and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union." Could he have done otherwise? He had just been elected to the Presidential chair by a large majority of the American people. His opponent was pledged by his platform and by his party leaders to an armistice—to just what the rebels ask—and that very pledge was the great cause of his defeat. Mr. Lincoln then acted under the instructions of the people when he refused such terms, and the people bless him for the act. Now what has been the effect of this ultimatum—this requirement of independence, as the rebels call it, or at least an armistice or truce? It has more closely united our people than ever in the determination to subdue the rebellion at whatever cost. The two great Apostles of peace, S. S. Cox and Fernando Wood, have taken up the War cry, the one denouncing any attempts at negotiation on the basis the rebels propose, and the other thanking Mr. Lincoln for the course he has pursued in the matter. The National Intelligencer, too, a most influential paper on this peace side, has declared that the war must go on with renewed energy; that there can now be no excuse for holding back men or money. This is now the common sentiment of the people. The demand for independence—according to the rebel idea—for a permanent severance of the Union, is just what the American people will never submit to while men and money last for the prosecution of the war. In all this the Peace Conference has effected good—it has made this country a unit in its determination to quell the rebellion. It knows now what the conditions of peace are; it knows that the President is ready to proclaim peace when a true and just and honorable peace can be proclaimed; it knows that at any moment the South may come back into the Union on its old footing and enjoy all its old privileges and rights; it knows that the only obstacle to all this is the insufferable and insolent demand on the part of the South to destroy the Union. With this knowledge the path of duty is plain, and the country will follow it though, for a while longer, it lead through toil and suffering and blood. The end is sure—the old Union established in a lasting and honorable peace.

Reading for the Fourth Army Corps.—Many of our soldiers in the field, says the Louisville Union Press of yesterday, desire a better kind of reading than is furnished them. Chaplain Wm. H. Black, of the 23d Kentucky volunteers, under permission of General Thomas, is soliciting means to pay for selected religious, and the baster class of secular newspapers to be distributed among the veterans of the Fourth Army Corps. He goes to Frankfort to-day on this philanthropic mission, and will, before calling on the citizens of Louisville, visit Lexington, Covington, and other accessible points. The money will be judiciously used and will carry joy to many thousands of brave men who want something better than stale pamphlets and last year's magazines. The Christian Commission supplies a small part of these demands. Who will do the rest? Mr. Black has reached Frankfort and is desirous of doing what he can in the cause for which he has been sent. It is to be hoped that he will meet with great success in procuring the reading matter as proposed. It will ensure greatly to the benefit of the soldiers, who thus, while risking their lives for us, will gain great moral and mental advantage. We commend Mr. Black and his mission to our readers.

Friday's New York Tribune says: "It is understood that Henry Ward Beecher yesterday asked and received from the Secretary of War permission to preach the Gospel in Charleston in the ripeness of time. He expressed a particular desire to preach an election sermon in the cradle of the Rebellion, on the occasion of Ben. Butler's assumption of the Governorship of South Carolina." It would be as well for the Reverend gentleman to practice "preaching the Gospel" for a short time at his Brooklyn church before he receives his Southern appointment. The work is so entirely out of his line that he will need a good deal of preparation for it, beginning at the heart.

News reached us on Wednesday of the postponement of the draft. The Provost Marshal-General has issued instructions not to commence it at the date previously ordered, but to continue the work of recruiting as briskly as possible. This has been done, we suppose, in deference to the expressed desire of several of the States that the draft should be postponed for the present while stringent efforts were being made to fill the quotas by volunteering. Since the last call was made, and especially of late, volunteering has been quite active—the result of the late Conference has given it a new impetus, and we may hope for a filling of the ranks of the Federal armies from this source. Now that this respite is given, and this opportunity is offered, the recruiting agents throughout our State should make every effort to induce men to volunteer. Our only hope now for peace is through war—the enemy having insultingly and defiantly spurned the generous terms which have been offered them, nothing remains but to crush their forces and conquer a peace. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Terry are the Commissioners to whom the Peace question has been entrusted. The cordon is already being formed around Richmond—Grant, Terry and Sherman are encircling that city with their brave and experienced armies, and ere long the great struggle must take place. But more men are needed. If the number called for can be speedily raised, and the armies of the Union be thus immediately re-inforced, we may expect the coming struggle to be the final one and that it will be quickly ended. So this term of service for the new volunteers will be short and their labor comparatively light. Let recruiting then be actively carried on; let all who can, volunteer to serve their country in its present need and their services will be amply rewarded. It should be remembered that the Provost Marshal General has ordered that as soon as recruiting shall cease or become dull the draft will be resorted to for the purpose of filling the quotas. We do hope that our State will free herself entirely from the draft, and that quickly. The State Legislature has asked for a respite of thirty days, and in that time the quota of Kentucky should be filled. It only requires energy and zeal to accomplish the work.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that the draft is only postponed in those States which are busily employed in enlisting and mustering recruits. Let Kentucky place herself under this category without delay.

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An Apology for Guerrillas.
As these roving bands of miscreants are so generally condemned throughout Kentucky, it is as well, perhaps, to let them know that they can find apologists even in high places—we can well afford them this crumb of comfort. In the State Senate, on Friday, the 10th inst., the Senator from Larue offered a resolution calling upon the President to remove all obstructions to the circulation of Northern-Section papers in Kentucky. During the debate which this "aid and comfort to the rebellion" stirred up, the Senator from Larue is reported to have said that "guerrillas were here because the property of Kentucky was taken by the iron hand of power, and her newspapers suppressed. These guerrillas rebelled against those arbitrary measures." Innocent men in our State, having suffered by what the gentleman chooses to term, the "iron hand of power," and by "arbitrary measures," have become guerrillas to rectify their wrongs by murdering and robbing their neighbors and fellow citizens. They are the champions of the oppressed, and of newspaper publishers. A most philanthropic apology truly! After this light thrown upon the terrible wrongs guerrillas have suffered, the Senate will certainly recede from its late action making robbery &c., punishable with death. The Senator has announced also that if these measures cease, the guerrillas would cease their operations. The measure to which he is alluding is the suppression of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Times, New York News, and other like papers. Thus to the cure of this guerrilla evil, the gentleman wishes to apply the homeopathic principle. These men are only carrying into practice the teachings of these papers, now gives them further doses of the same vile treason and they'll be cured of their treasonable acts—*similia similibus curantur*. The people of Kentucky and the authorities at Washington should feel deeply grateful to the Senator from Larue, for the bloodless remedy he has proposed for the quelling of the guerrilla warfare. But we greatly fear that, as he has told the country who the patrons of these papers are and what their effect is, his resolution will fail of its object. Senator Whitaker made one of his gallant charges upon this champion of disloyalty, and he quickly retreated behind his conscience. Poor conscience! it is made the scape-goat of innumerable sins.

A very important bill is before the Legislature of our State. In the Senate, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Mr. Sampson asked leave to bring in a bill to exempt baby carriages from execution. This proposal was most *appropos* to St. Valentine's day; doubtless with the visions of love which certain tender epistles caused to dance before the officer's eyes, were mingled those of carriages, as our grave and reverend Senators are ever wont to reason from cause to effect. The idea took—leave was granted and the bill was referred by the Speaker to a select committee composed of Senators Cleveland, Bruner and Gardner. It is asserted that the Committee cannot agree. The Chairman, with the new-born honors of paternity fresh upon him, advocate the exception on the ground of the proposed tax being a blow at the rights of

babies and an unwarranted interference with domestic affairs. The other members of the Committee, not having the fear of baby before their eyes, not having yet been initiated into the mysteries of the cradle and untouched by the gentle influences of St. Valentine's day, refuse to sanction the bill. May come arrow from Cupid's bow yet pierce their hard hearts and give them a hankering cradle-wards?

Alf, the Frankfort Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, pays the following just and deserved compliment to Jas. B. Lyne and Jno. M. Todd, Esq's. All who know these gentlemen or who have had occasion to have dealings with them, in the course of their duties, will heartily unite in this commendation:

I must take this occasion to speak in complimentary terms of Messrs. James B. Lyne and John M. Todd, Esq's, the first and second clerks of the House, though it would be difficult to speak of them more highly than their acknowledged merit deserves. Any legislative assembly would be particularly fortunate that had the services of these gentlemen. Perfectly familiar with all the routine of their duties, prompt, correct, and always obliging, I know that every Representative will indorse my assertion, that they are indeed the right men in the right place. It is hard to estimate or appreciate properly the value of the services rendered by these efficient officers, and I would be glad to see them retained in their present positions, for I know that the labors of committees, and the daily business of the House, are greatly facilitated by the systematic arrangement, the promptness and accuracy, with which these clerks discharge their onerous duties.

The New York Times says Foote was given the alternative to return South, go to England or Warren. It says Foote represents the Confederacy on the eve of disruption, and the struggle on the part of the rebels is nearly over. He says high military authorities in Richmond admit that the capture of Branchville must compel the evacuation of Charleston, Wilmington, and even Richmond itself. He thinks the leaders will endeavor to leave the country, and the campaign on the part of the rebels would descend to guerrilla fighting. Foote is prepared to issue an address to the people of the South, urging them to cease fighting, and to give up a contest which is so hopeless, and as no terms but unconditional surrender can be obtained, to promptly accept such terms. Mr. Foote represents the unpopularity of Davis at the South as the very greatest. The people have lost confidence in him. The mission of Stephens, Hunter & Co., was only a ruse on the part of Davis.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The bankrupt bill in Congress, says the Cin. Times, has called forth considerable discussion in regard to the rascality which may be perpetrated under it. Yet if there is any necessity for such a law, in this bill every provision is expressly and carefully framed to prevent any debtor obtaining his discharge if he has acted dishonestly and with bad faith toward any one, or all, of his creditors. The powers given to the courts who are to administer the act, are most stringent and intended and calculated to deter the dishonest debtor from resorting to the act as a relief from his liabilities. He is liable in the first instance to severe and searching examination into all his past transactions, and his discharge will not be granted, or if granted, will be invalid—

1. If he has given any fraudulent preference, before his bankruptcy, to any creditor.
2. If he has given a false account of his property.
3. If he has concealed any part of his estate.
4. If he has procured any of his goods to be taken on execution.
5. If he has destroyed or mutilated any of his books (in trade).
6. If he has made any fraudulent gift of his property.
7. If he has lost any part of his property by gambling.
8. If he has allowed any fictitious debt to be proved under his bankruptcy.
9. If he has procured the assent of any creditor to his discharge by pecuniary inducements.
10. If he has been guilty of any fraud contrary to the true intent of the act.

This surely is a catalogue of penalties which will punish the dishonest debtor and deter fraudulent transactions. This is the position of the debtor as proposed by the act. In the case of compulsory bankruptcy, far more efficacious means of detecting and overhauling fraud are prescribed.

A DEED OF HORROR.—It will be remembered, says the Chattanooga Gazette, by our readers that at the time the Government cattle grazing a few miles from Chattanooga, were driven off by the guerrillas, several soldiers were taken prisoners, and conveyed to Gaylesville, Cherokee county, Alabama, where they were placed in a prison, along with some others that had been captured previously. We are now informed through a letter from a young lady living near Gaylesville, written to her father in this city, that Gatewood went to the prison a few days previous to her writing, took nine of the soldiers out of the jail, marched them to the bank of the river and there shot them, afterwards throwing their bodies in the Chatoga river. Gatewood had declared that he will take no more soldiers as prisoners unless the Federal authorities recognize him as a regular Confederate officer. This atrocious deed seems almost too incredible for belief, but it comes to us from undoubted authority.

300 COPIES,
STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.
LATEST EDITION.
FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition.
Feb. 7, 1865-3m.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 14, 1865.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Davis v. Wilde, Jr., Scott; reversed.
Jordan v. Price, Lou. Ch'y; reversed.
D. Harman v. Wilson, Hicke &c., Fleming; reversed.
R. Harman v. Same; Fleming; reversed.
Moors v. Pogue, Greenup; reversed.
Field v. Milliken; Lou. Ch'y; reversed.
Walton v. Barker, Mason; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15, 1865.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Pugh v. Bradford, Pendleton; affirmed.
Ockerman v. Smart, Nicholas; affirmed.
Comley v. Naylor, Garrard; affirmed.
Northern Bank of Kentucky v. Buford, Barren; reversed.
Doyle v. Newman, Pulaski; reversed.
Brenthall v. Williams, Jefferson; reversed.
Macklin v. Ward, Franklin; reversed on the cross appeal of Ward.
The call of the docket was completed on yesterday.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16, 1865.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Read v. Read's ad'r &c., Hardin; affirmed.
Tuggle &c. v. Gilbert &c., Garrard; affirmed.
Dunn &c. v. Salter &c., Garrard; reversed on original appeal and reversed on cross appeal of Salter.
Herbert &c. v. Barnett &c., Lou. Ch'y; reversed.
Sherley, Bell & Co. v. Same, Lou. Ch'y; reversed.
Thompson v. Keagan; Lou. Ch'y; reversed.
DeWolfe v. Same, Lou. Ch'y; reversed.
Bush v. Poston, Clarke; reversed.
Perry v. Zanone & Gatte, Campbell; reversed.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to	
One cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two cents " " " " \$100 "	
Ten " " " " \$500 "	
20 " " " " \$1000 "	
\$1 " " " " \$5000 "	

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive ordered.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
Feb. 17, 1864-2w.

GRAND CALICO HOP.

The Assembly Ball Club will give a Grand Calico Hop at Capital Hotel, Frankfort Ky., on Wednesday, 22 Feb., 1865.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

SEALED proposals will be received at the State Treasurer's office in the city of Frankfort, until the 20th day of March next, for the erection of a work-shop, chapel, dining-room, and smoke house; steam heating apparatus for work-shop, chapel and dining room; steam engine hoilers, shafting lathe, pumps and pulleys; in the Kentucky Penitentiary, according to plans and specifications in possession of the Commissioners, which can be read by application at the Treasurer's office—agreeable to the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary" approved 10th February, 1865.

J. H. GARRARD,
P. SWIGERT,
J. B. TEMPLE,
Commissioners.

Frankfort, Feb. 14, 1865.
Feb. 17, 1865-td.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

I HAVE a tract of land in Pulaski county, lying on Rockcastle river, beginning near its mouth and extending up the river some six or seven miles, to the Rockcastle Springs. This survey of some three thousand acres, is rich in timber, coal and iron ore with strong indications of Oil. I also hold a charter for the exclusive navigation of said river, for twenty years, to come. Any person or party wishing to purchase any or all of said land, can find me at Crab Orchard, Ky., one day's ride, by which all that has been named can be seen.

C. GRAHAM, M. D.,
former Proprietor of H. Springs.
Feb. 14, 1865-3f.

PETROLEUM IN KENTUCKY!

JNO. L. STEWART & CO.,
BROKERS & DEALERS
IN
OIL STOCKS, OIL LEASES AND OIL LANDS.
NO. 632, MAIN STREET,
Louisville, Kentucky.
Orders promptly attended to.
Feb. 10, 1865-1m.

D. H. ANDERSON, J. D. MERRITT,
Danville, Ky. Late of Hoag & Quick,
Cincinnati, O.

ANDERSON & MERRITT, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

HAVE opened the GALLERY on Main Street, Opposite the Capital Hotel, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

They have enlarged the sky-light, and arranged and refitted the rooms, so as to enable them to produce Pictures equal to any in the United States. Mr. ANDERSON, late of Danville is too well-known to the citizens of Frankfort to require further recommendation. It is sufficient to say of Mr. MERRITT that he has been for the last eighteen months chief operator for Messrs. Hoag & Quick, of Cincinnati.

It may not be amiss to add, however, that it is our intention to make the quality of our work our best recommendation.

We are prepared to furnish all the different style of pictures, from the Carte de Visite to Life Size Photographs, either plain or finished in Ink, Crayon, Oil or Water Colors.
January 13, 1864-1f.

JOHN P. BRUCE. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 25, Indiana Avenue, Washington City, D. C.

WILL give prompt attention to the collection of claims, and business in the various Departments. Having been in Washington a great portion of the last four years, he possesses excellent facilities for the transaction of business in the Department.

REFEREES—Gov. Bramlette, Frankfort; Hon. George Robertson, Lexington; Gen. J. T. Boyle, Louisville; Kentucky; and the delegation in Congress from Kentucky.
Feb. 3, 1865-4t.

J. C. RODGERS & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, BUTTER,
Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Dried Fruits,
SALT & COAL,
No. 220 Main Street, between Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier First National Bank;
J. E. SMITH, Vice President Board of Trade;
Dr. D. J. GARRARD, Examining Surgeon U. S. Army, Louisville Ky.

The OHIO NATIONAL BANK, L. H. SARGENT & Co., Cincinnati O.
Feb. 3, 1865-9t.

WM. JOHNSTON, THOS. CORWIN, JOHN W. FINNELL,
Of Cincinnati, O. Of Lebanon, O. Of Kentucky.

JOHNSTON, CORWIN & FINNELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND
SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office—No. 202, South Side of Pennsylvania Ave., a few doors west of Willard's Hotel.
Jan. 20, 1865-sw2m.

Commissioner's Notice.

Corbin Hales, &c., Plaintiff,
vs
Matthias Yount & others, Defendants.
Petition in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Yount deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the second Monday in February, 1865, for settlement, otherwise, they will be barred.
G. W. GWIN, Commissioner.
Franklin Circuit Court.

J. R. GRUNDY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan. 20-6m.

STRAY NOTICE.

Franklin County Set.
TAKEN up, as a stray, by H. M. Bedford, of Franklin county, living about six miles northeast of Frankfort, on the Cincinnati road, one BAY MARE, with a star in forehead and a small spot on the right knee, fifteen hands high, and supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old; no other brands or marks perceptible. Ye used by the undersigned a Justice of the peace for Franklin county at fifty dollars. Witness my hand this 13th day of January, 1865.

G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.
Jan. 20-4w.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLOUS COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.
May 25, 1864-wkly-325.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

D. R. F. O. BOND would respectfully announce to the public that he will send a brief description in plain language of any one of all the

DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

With the newest and most approved methods of curing them, on the receipt of fifty cents. All communications strictly confidential.
Address
F. O. BOND, M. D.,
Durham Centre,
Middlesex county,
Connecticut.
Nov. 19, 1864-2m.

TAKE NOTICE!

PERSONS having tables, chairs, and other furniture which they have borrowed from the Capital Hotel, will please return the same without further notice.
J. B. AKIN.
Nov. 29, 1864-1f.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts of the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjacent counties. [April 7, 1862-1f.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-1f.

J. W. PINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side of St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office open stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,
BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court
of Appeals, Federal Court and all the Courts
held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1f.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal Circuit Court held in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is
desired, attend to the management of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-1f.

TWO E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Sept. 14, 1863-1f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1f.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant the work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder
of his wife, two children and sister-in-law,
and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at
large.
Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, hereby
offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS
(\$300) for the apprehension of the said John
Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard
county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
my hand and caused the seal of the Common-
wealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the
73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6
inches high, dark hair, rather small com-
plexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage
or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,
and in the habit of repeating the last words
of every sentence. At first the impression is
made that he is simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard
county, a runaway slave calling himself
HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Car-
ter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper
color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35
years of age.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, } In Equity,
Thos. J. Oidham and others, Defts. }
IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in
August next, it being Court day, on credits
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House
door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Sus-
pension Bridge over main Licking river at said
place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-
chise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with
good security, bearing interest from date.
C. A. WANDELOIR, Commissioner.
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6w3w.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff,
against
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,
Henry Sanders, Alexander San-
ders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs } Defendants.
at law of William Sanders, Sr.,
deceased.

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-
sion of lands which belonged to William San-
ders, Sr., deceased, in his death, and showed that
Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of
the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky.
It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-
tion be published in the newspaper called the
Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-
tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said
non-residents notice of said application, that
they may appear thereto.
Thos. N. LINSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attests: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864-340-tw3w3w.

NEW ENGLAND
Fire & Marine Insurance Compy
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.
Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863-1f.

Strickland's
FLUX!
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!
A composition of nitrates, absorbents, stim-
ulants and carminatives, which every physician
acknowledges is the only preparation that will
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhea and Dysen-
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use
in several of our army hospitals where it gives the
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we
will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the
world for Diarrhea and Dysentery.
Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most
happy to satisfy any one as to the value of
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we
have a great number of testimonials from patients
who have been cured after being pronounced in-
curable by their physicians, some after taking
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhea and Dysen-
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50
per bottle.
May 25, 1864-w3w1w3-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1863.
Black, Dark Green, Light Green,
Dark Blue, Light Blue, Magenta,
Purple, Orange, Yellow, Red, Pink,
Brown, Grey, White, and all shades
of colors.
For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of
Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods
more otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari-
ous shades can be produced from the same dye.
The process is simple, and any one can use the
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,
French, and German, inside of each package.
For further information in Dyeing, and giving
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted
to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,)
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10
cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
200 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE
Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on the
27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling her-
self MARY. She is 23 years old, copper
color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130
pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith,
of St. Louis county, Missouri.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as
the law requires.
JULY 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1865.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goggles,
Mustaches or Imperial colored in the highest
style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1866. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken
county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave,
a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says
he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about
35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black com-
plexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrest-
ed in Bracken county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY
A. C. KEENON informs
his friends and customers
that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old
stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-
sonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-1f.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.
THE undersigned having purchased the mate-
rial, &c., of the office known as the States-
man office, propose to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.
It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the Government
of the United States, of Kentucky, and of the
people. It will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries
and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.
The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00
Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington Kentucky.
March 23, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.
FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in
the press. This state of things, at all times a
source of uneasiness, though somewhat alleviated
by the partial supply of loyal journals from
other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.
Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,
we would have all the means necessary to
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding ques-
tions essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—while the war
continues—sympathy and support. Believing
the rebellion to be not only without palliation
or excuse, but a crime which we would have it taught
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should wholly bear the responsibility of
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty
of grappling with it fully realized.
In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-
establish the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the effort not to "do as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace."
The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion—and their resolutions in their primary
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-
anty—that a majority is ready to use the
force of this paper is to give organization to that ma-
jority, and to develop into political action
the convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some impor-
tant features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-
ceived from the press here the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.
Without waiting for the new Press, Typo, &c.,
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-
sent resources, and in order to develop some impor-
tant features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-
ceived from the press here the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one
year.
L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, } scd.
TAKEN UP, as a STRAY, by Harris Harrod,
living in Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864,
a runaway slave, a negro woman calling her-
self MARTHA. Says that she belongs to Thos.
Carter, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro
woman is about 24 years of age, of a copper color,
weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet 6 inches
high, and was arrested in Franklin county, Ken-
tucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as
the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

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TAKEN UP, as a STRAY, by Harris Harrod,
living in Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864,
a runaway slave, a negro woman calling her-
self MARTHA. Says that she belongs to Thos.
Carter, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro
woman is about 24 years of age, of a copper color,
weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet 6 inches
high, and was arrested in Franklin county, Ken-
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The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as
the law requires.
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